(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2210.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, June 18.

MR. PAGE followed Mr. White with a short speech, the principal object of which was to prove that giving additional powers to the president would not confirm, but diminish his responsibility. Increasing the dependence of all the great officers, he said, would secure him against impeachments, and as it would take away the check which the establishment of these departments intended, and defeat the advantages, which they alone would be under to furnish the ground and evidences for impeachment.

Mr. Sedgwick, hoped that the extreme importance of this subject would entitle him to further indulgence. —It was not however, he said, his intention to travel over the vast field, which had been opened to him. He would confine himself to a few points. It has been contended that this was a question of constitutional determination; and that the legislature had no right to interpose. It had been urged on one side that the power of removal was incident to the power, and necessarily consequential upon it. He apprehended that this rule was by no means well founded, and that if it had been thought proper, the constitution might have provided that one power should appoint and another remove. It had been well laid down by a gentleman from Virginia, that whenever a general authority was delegated to a branch of the government, every subordinate power was comprehended. The constitution had given the legislature a power to establish offices, and it appeared to him, had thereby given them a power to determine the whole organization of those offices, on what tenure they should be held, and under whose control they should be. It had not been conceded on one side, though affirmed on the other, that there was any clause in the constitution which vested the power in the senate. The words in the constitution were, that the president should NOMINATE and APPOINT. These words were clear.—The power of making treaties, with the advice of the senate was given to the president. It could not from this be inferred that the senate had any power to MAKE the treaty. The president had also a certain qualified influence in the passing of laws, but could it be pretended that he was a part of the legislature, or that he in fact made the law? If there was any conclusion to be drawn from the gentleman's argument, it was in favour of the clause; for strictly, he had the power to nominate and appoint; the senate were only his council—he should therefore have the power to remove.

Mr. Sedgwick reasoned from the nature of the business committed to the several departments, and from the peculiar connexion and privity between them and the president, that they must be his mere instruments, his agents and substitutes. If the business of the executive could be personally performed by him, there would be no need of such establishments, it was only for his convenience, and to supply a defect in the nature of human capacity, that they were appointed. It appeared to him incongruous and absurd that an officer chosen simply to execute the will of the president, and to conform implicitly to his directions, should not be removable by him, when he became incapable either by infirmity or crimes to execute it; when the president was the only competent judge of this execution, and alone responsible for it.

He continued a series of observations, designed principally to enforce the reasoning of Mr. Benson and others, respecting the inconveniency and indelicacy of adducing evidence, and explaining reasons to the senate, which in the president's own mind would be proper occasions for removal; such as ignorance, incapacity, rooted enmity to the president himself, a disposition to oppose him, and embarrass his measures.

He dwelt upon the idea of the total want of responsibility in the senate, arising from there being no constitutional remedy against them, and from the impossibility of fixing the public censure, among the members of an aggregate body.

Some gentlemen, he said, had contended that the judiciary were the proper persons to decide this question. If an officer was to complain of improper removal, what mode could they adopt? Would they issue a mandamus? To whom should it be directed? To the president, to the president and senate, the legislature, or the people? Could the president be compelled to answer as president, in a civil suit? This point was indeed involved in doubt and difficulty. An appeal to the judiciary seemed to be too foreign and precarious a remedy to excite the serious attention of the committee.

Mr. Lee, in reply to Mr. White, animadverted upon his remark, that the government would be a despotism, if it possessed all legislative and executive powers incident to legislation and administration, except those particularly with-held in the constitution. The gentleman, he said, had advised the committee to take care and not injure the constitution. He hoped indeed that both the letter and spirit of it would be adhered to.—His remarks, he said, were addressed to the passions of the committee. North-Carolina would not join the union, and the revolt of Kentucky was predicted.—Such menaces were improper. He was confident the committee would not be actuated by passion or fear.

Mr. Lee argued from the clause in the constitution, which gives a power to congress to pass all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect. It was impossible the constitution could be executed without these establishments, it was a question, therefore, which came necessarily and constitutionally before the legislature, and they had a right to make every arrangement proper to facilitate the business of every department.

He then dilated upon the argument of Mr. Madison respecting the grand principle of the division of power in the government; and enforced them by the examples of the several states, and the general sense of the people.

Mr. Boudinot opposed the principle that the legislature had no right to modify the powers given by the constitution. He said he would ever act as cautiously as any man, respecting constructions upon the principles of the system, and would never resort to them while the government could possibly be carried on by the strict letter. He hoped that the members of this house would never be afraid to carry the constitution into full effect, and to execute the powers delegated to them. It was their duty to consult the best good of their constituents, and not to be influenced by the measures of North-Carolina or Kentucky, who were not represented.

He contended, that in the legislature, and in them alone, was vested the right of modifying and explaining the powers of the constitution, when there were any doubts respecting the organization of the government. That this would be no encroachment on the executive.

He did not consider it as an omitted case as some gentlemen had. The constitution had fully provided for it in that clause which gave the president the power of appointment. He admitted the principle, that the person who appoints shall remove. This was the president. The senate, to be sure, had an advisory and concurring power; but after their consent was obtained, whose was the appointment? Certainly the president's. This was the natural construction of the constitution.

Mr. Boudinot then proceeded to the inquiry whether this construction was consistent with the duty of the officer created in the proposed bill, whether it was agreeable to the general authority vested in the president, and for the benefit of the citizens of the United States. In this inquiry, he repeated and enforced the ideas which had been thrown out on these several topics in favour of the clause.

He took notice of the arguments which had been used, that there was a remedy for the inconveniences attending the vesting the power in the senate, by allowing the president to suspend. This, he said, was entirely inconsistent with the whole course of their reasoning. If the constitution had not given him the power of removal, who, he asked, had given him the power of suspension? Did it not equally militate against the constitution? Every constitutional objection, he said, which had been advanced against the former might be extended to the latter.

Mr. Jackson said the subject was worn threadbare. The bill, to be sure, he said, had been ingeniously handled; it had also ingeniously been brought forward; for the committee had taken care to bring in the present bill previous to the bill for organizing the treasury, that the principle might be established, before the more delicate business came under their view.

It had been contended, he said, that the president was himself the head of all the executive departments; but the constitution did not view it in this light. The constitution had authorised the president to receive advice, and require the opinion in writing of the heads of departments. How then could they be merely his instruments to conform implicitly to his will? for thus the provision would be useless and nugatory. They were therefore, in every sense, the heads of their own departments.

With respect to constructions, he differed much from the gentlemen. He saw a very great difference between organizing and modifying a department, and modifying the principles of the constitution. It might by this means be construed away to nothing, or extended to every thing. He also differed from gentlemen in another principle. He considered the senate as a part of the executive, and the president a part of the legislative. He appealed to the work called the FEDERALIST, as a construction of this.

Gentlemen had come forward, and said, that a power of this kind would prevent a misapplication of the public money; and that to make the officer completely controlable by the president would be the best security for his fidelity. But the vigilance of the house of representatives, and the power of impeachment and punishment, he said, would be a much better security—Whereas if the president had the power, he would have the liberties of his fellow-citizens in his hands, and if the officers were virtuous, and opposed his bad measures, he might sway with them, and what then would become of the treasury?—He would have no body in that department who would dare to oppose him. Then, having the treasury and army at his command, we might bid farewel to liberty for ever.—He repeated, if the entire control over the department should be given to the president, and he should get the strong box in his hand, where was the liberty of this country? There were but two things necessary, he said, to make a man despotic, the purse and the sword. Give him these and liberty was at end.

Gentlemen had contended, that the power in the hands of the senate would be equally dangerous; but he asked where was the most danger from power, in the hands of one or many? The senate were a body continually changing, returning to the mass of the people—Would not the state legislatures be a continual check to them?——If the president should get the purse, with the power over the army and navy, what would he not be able to do? The tide of liberty would set downward, its friends would not be able to stem the torrent; with the command of the public chest, he would always be able to render his election perpetual, and make what strides he pleased. Let us, said he, at this very moment look round, and see what progress we are making towards corruption—We already hear the sounding superlatives of his highness, most honourable, &c. which ten years since would have strung a man as high as Haman's gallows; these titles have been blazoned in the news-papers of Boston, that town, in which fifteen years ago, they knew no lord but the Lord of Hosts.

Mr. Scott—Sir, before I call again for the question, (although I confess I have been long since ready for it) I beg leave to say a few words. I shall not be tedious.

I have listened to the arguments in support of this motion these three days, with great attention, and think when taken together they amount just to the raising of a number of frightful pictures, which at first sight appear very terrific indeed, but when closely examined prove to be the harmless progeny of frighted fancy.—Let us now examine one or two of these pictures as a sample of the whole groupe, that we may judge whether there is such danger in adopting the measures proposed in the bill, and such safety in the opposite course as is pretended.

Sir, one of those pictures represents to us, our president grasping the money-chest, after having arbitrarily removed from office that officer whose duty it is to guard the treasury, and effectually to prevent its violation; then, Sir, in the back ground, we see the president, the army, the navy and the money-chest, engaging against the liberties of America, and reducing us all to abject slavery; so sudden is the alarm, so violent the clash of arms, so terrible the onset, that we are hardly allowed time to say, *Farewel, Liberty!* and all this in consequence of the power of removing the officer of the treasury.

Sir, I confess if we can place this officer at the head of the treasury, in an independent situation, and he be a very vigilant and faithful officer, he may prevent the president's stealing our money, or if he does steal it, he will charge him with it, and then you know, Sir, we can impeach him, and punish him, and all this, Sir, by the assistance of the independence of this officer.

But, Sir, the fact is, that our money may be in the treasury by millions, and without special appropriations by the legislature, the president and this officer, both together, cannot touch a farthing of it, unless they steal it. This being the case, Sir, I see as little safety to the treasury, arising from the independence of this officer, as danger to it from his dependence.

But the president may come with his army at his back, and lay hold of the money-chest. In this case I see but little good to be expected from the officer's independence, if he stands in the president's way, I think he will be very apt to take him and the money too.

From this view of the matter, it appears that gentlemen have been arguing from premises that do not exist, in order that we may draw strong conclusions from them. They have been drawing pictures on a hard wall, to batter them down with their knuckles.

Another of those frightful pictures is raised out of a comparison of the relationship between the president and the people, with that between the senate and the people, and here we have run deep into the science of calculating kindred, and it seems to be concluded by the supporters of this motion, that the senate is much nearer akin to the people than the president,—therefore

this ſtranger, the preſident, muſt not be entruſted with the removal of officers; but our near kinſmen, the ſenate.

For the fact is, that the preſident, above all the officers of government, both from the manner of his appointment, and the duties of his office, may juſtly and truly be denominated THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE, whereas the ſenate are the mere repreſentatives of the ſovereignties of the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union, which ſovereignties are the only effectual bar that can ever be raiſed againſt the juſt execution of the federal government, and perhaps a very efficient check to keep the federal government within proper conſtitutional bounds, and which repreſentatives have (officially) little or nothing to do with the people or their intereſts.

Hence it appears, that although this picture is not quite ſo ludicrous as the other, it is equally an airy phantom, and ſo of the reſt. Sir, I have really felt amazed how theſe kind of arguments ever found their way into the minds of wiſe and enlightened men.

VIENNA, *April* 13.

ACCORDING to the laſt accounts from Conſtantinople, a pacification is talked of under the mediation of the courts of France and Spain. The preliminary propoſitions for a peace are, that the court of Vienna generouſly ſacrificing all her pretenſions, will be content with an indemnification for the expences of the war, either in money or equivalent poſſeſſions; that of Ruſſia demands the acknowledged and perpetual ſovereignty of the Crimea and the fortreſs of Oczakow, and conſents that the fortifications built by the Turks ſince 1784 ſhall be demoliſhed, and that for the tranquillity of the Ottoman empire they may build new fortreſſes on the coaſt of the Black Sea; that the navigation of that ſea may be free for the Auſtrian and Ruſſian veſſels, but that their armed ſquadron ſhall not paſs through the Dardanelles or the canal of Conſtantinople.

HALIFAX, *June* 7.

Wedneſday his majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, captain Hood, arrived here from Cape Breton. The gentlemen of the Thiſbe report, that the weather was remarkable ſevere at that place. On the 27th ult. they had a very thick ſnow ſtorm; the rigging, ſails, &c. were ſtiffened with froſt, and every thing ſtill wore the gloomy appearance of winter.

QUEBEC, *June* 25.

Two Indians, a man and a woman, have lately been murdered and robbed in the pariſh of Kamouraſka, below Quebec; one named Pierre Chevery, who alſo takes the falſe name of Francois Ouelette, is highly ſuſpected of having committed this crime, and has fled to evade the purſuit of the law. His majeſty's attorney-general has taken every poſſible precaution to bring before the tribunal of juſtice the man ſuſpected of this crime, circular letters having been diſpatched to the captains of militia throughout the province with a deſcription of the perſon of ſaid Pierre Chevery, alias Francois Ouelette, and orders to make a ſtrict and immediate ſearch in their reſpective pariſhes.

In conſideration of the preſent diſtreſſed condition of the poor in this city, 450 loaves of bread were by order of an honourable ſociety diſtributed yeſterday morning in charity to ſuch perſons as produce authentic certificates of their neceſſitous circumſtances.

July 2. If the hope of future plenty can in any meaſure alleviate preſent want, it may not perhaps be unworthy obſerving, that all accounts from the country agree in the moſt favourable reports of the thriving ſtate of every ſpecies of vegetation.

By the ſhip Anne, captain Johnſon, from Port Glaſgow, we are informed, that on the 20th May laſt, in lat. 44, 15, long. 32, 4, ſhe fell in with a ſchooner which appeared to be American built, but was then a mere wreck, with her maſt carried away and only the bowſprit ſtanding. Captain Johnſon, ſent his boat on board but found no perſon there.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 23.

Letters from Spain and Portugal give a moſt melancholy account of the effects of the late ſevere winter, which, it is feared, will be ſenſibly felt by the proprietors of vineyards, and other plantations of tender fruit. The froſt was ſo intenſe in the provinces of Alentajo and Eſtremadura, which latter borders on Gallicia in Spain, that a conſiderable quantity of ice remained on ſeveral rivers. The mountains of Biſcay, Leon and the Aſturias, in the northweſt of Spain, were covered with deep ſnow ſo late as the 6th of March.

AUGUSTA, *June* 20.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the commiſſioners of the union for Indian affairs are now in this ſtate, and that all the arrangements for the treaty are in motion towards the Rock Landing, where it is expected near 3000 Indians will attend, with all the chiefs of the nation.

PETERSBURG, *July* 9.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, July 3.

"The exertions that have been made by many friends to the new government, in this ſtate, give me reaſon to hope, that we ſhall have a convention in the fall, that will extricate us from our loneſome and diſagreeable ſituation; but ſtill I have my fears, unleſs congreſs ſhould take up the ſubject of amendments before, as many ſeem ſtill determined to reject it, until ſome objections are removed, particularly as one of your greateſt ſupporters of the conſtitution has admitted that there are many."

WINCHESTER, *July* 22.

Accounts from our correſpondents at Kentucky, are to the 17th ult. at which time all was peace and quietneſs in that quarter; the Indians not having committed any hoſtilities of late. From the number of emigrants gone out and on their way to this aſylum of eaſe and plenty, they will ſoon be in a ſituation to bid defiance to their ſavage enemies.

ANNAPOLIS, July 30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *July* 20.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs was brought down from the ſenate, concurred with amendments.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, accompanying the tunnage bill, approved and ſigned by him.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

The houſe then took up for a firſt reading the bill communicated by the ſenate, to organize the judiciary department,—The ſubject of this bill was ordered to be taken up on Monday next.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill reſpecting the weſtern territory, and having gone through the conſideration of the ſame, it paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Sinnickſon had leave of abſence for three weeks. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *July* 21.

The bill to provide for the government of the territory northweſt of the Ohio, was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Madiſon then moved, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

Several members ſuggeſting that it would be more proper to refer the ſubject to a ſpecial committee, a motion was made in form, that a committee of one member from each ſtate be appointed to take in conſideration the motion of the 8th of June [Mr. Madiſon's motion, offering certain amendments], together with the amendments propoſed by the conventions of the different ſtates, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a diffuſive debate enſued, which turned altogether upon the point of expediency as to the mode; it being agreed that it would be proper for the houſe to take the ſubject into conſideration. The principal argument in favour of the motion was drawn from the infinite embarraſſments which would take place, if the ſubject in its preſent irregular and diſordered ſtate ſhould come firſt before the whole houſe, and the great delay which it would occaſion.

On the other hand it was chiefly contended, that the method propoſed would not give ſatisfaction to the people; and that it would not facilitate the buſineſs, ſince the whole ſubject would, on the report of the committee, lie open to the houſe.

The motion was however carried by a large majority; and the houſe proceeded to ballot for the committee, which, on counting the ballots, was found to conſiſt of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Vining, Mr. Gale, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin. The houſe adjourned.

Congreſs of the United States,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday the 4th of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

AN ACT impoſing duties on tunnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be and are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States: that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid ſtates, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the ſaid ſtates, but on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per tun. On all ſhips or veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly, or in part, to the ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per tun. On all other ſhips or veſſels, at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ſhip or veſſel, built within the aforeſaid ſtates, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, pay tunnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe within the ſaid ſtates, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid ſtates, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, on each entry, pay fifty cents per tun.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.*

Approved—July 20, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of government, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to ſay—

		Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever,	per gallon,	10
On all other diſtilled ſpirits,	do.	8
On molaſſes,	do.	4½
On Madeira wine,	do.	18
On all other wines,	do.	10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,		5
On all cider, beer, ale or porter, in bottles,	per dozen,	20
On malt,	per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars,	per pound,	1
On loaf ſugars,	do.	3
On all other ſugars,	do.	1½
On coffee,	do.	2½
On cocoa,	do.	1
On all candles of tallow,	do.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti,	do.	6
On cheeſe,	do.	4
On ſoap,	do.	2
On boots,	per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes, made of leather,	per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers of ſilk or ſtuff,	do.	10
On cables,	per 112wt.	75
On tarred cordage,	do.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn,	do.	90
On twine or pack-thread,	do.	200
On all ſteel unwrought,	do.	56
On all nails and ſpikes,	per pound,	1
On ſalt,	per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco,	per pound,	6
On ſnuff,	do.	10
On indigo,	do.	16
On wool and cotton cards,	per dozen,	50
On coal,	per buſhel,	2
On pickled fiſh,	per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh,	per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:—		
On bohea tea,	per pound,	8
On all ſouchong, or other black teas,	do.	10
On all hyſon teas,	do.	20
On all other green teas,	do.	12
On all teas imported from Europe in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:—		
On bohea tea,	per pound,	8
On all ſouchong, and other black teas,	do.	13
On all hyſon teas,	do.	20
On all other green teas,	do.	16
On all teas imported in any other manner than as above-mentioned, as follows:—		
On bohea tea,	per pound,	15
On all ſouchong, or other black teas,	do.	22
On all hyſon teas,	do.	45
On all other green teas,	do.	27

On all goods, wares and merchandiſe, other than teas, imported from China or India, in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

Ten per cent. ad val.

On all looking-glaſſes, window and other glaſs, except black quart bottles,
On all China, ſtone and earthen ware,
On gun-powder,
On all paints ground in oil,
On ſhoe and knee-buckles,
On gold and ſilver lace, and
On gold and ſilver leaf,

Seven and an half per centum ad valorem.

On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,
On all cabinet wares,
On all buttons,
On all blank books,
On all ſaddles,
On all gloves of leather,
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either,
On all millinery ready made,
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit and rolled iron,
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,
On cloathing ready made,
On all bruſhes,
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte-work,
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,

On all playing cards, per pack, 10 cents.

On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per centum *ad valorem.*

On all other goods, wares and merchandiſe, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs,

tin-plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs and deer-skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of six cents; and on cotton per pound, 3 cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and Geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandise as shall, within twelve months after payment made or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish,	5
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5
On every barrel of salted provisions,	5

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Approved—July 4, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Annapolis, July 28, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT valuable and well situated LOT, with its IMPROVEMENTS, just within the Town-Gate, distinguished on the plot of the town No. 66, and fronting on Sobieski and Cathedral streets. The above lot is divided into FOUR convenient TENEMENTS, each with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN and GARDEN, &c. with a well of most excellent water, for the use of the whole, and will be sold as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at his seat near the town.

A CREDIT of SEVEN YEARS will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and paying interest annually. The property to be conveyed when the interest and purchase money are paid.

WILLIAM KING.

N. B. Will be offered for SALE, on the same day, a TEAM of HORSES, with their GEARS, &c. and a CART almost new. Short credit will be allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond and security.

W. KING.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next,

A TRACT of LAND named SQUIRE's ADVENTURE, containining 43 acres; another TRACT named MORRIS's CHANCE, containing 36 acres; another TRACT named LUCKET's LEVELS, containing 96 acres; the property of SAMUEL TURMAN, and on which the said Turman now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

The sale to commence at twelve o'clock,
July 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Friday, the 21st day of August next,

A TRACT of LAND named LUCKET's BENEFIT, containing forty-four acres. Also, another TRACT, by the name of MOISDITCH, containing 220 acres, the property of THOMAS H. LUCKET, and on which the said Thomas H. Lucket now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

July 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of August next,

A TRACT of LAND, named HARRIS's TROUBLE, containing 102 acres, the property of JAMES RUSSEL, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
July 25, 1789.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next,

A TRACT of LAND named JOHNSON and SMOOT's CHOICE, containing 160 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named FORTUNE, containing 49 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named COXE's SWAMP, containing 38¼ acres; the property of WILLIAM COX, and on which the said Cox now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

July 23, 1789.

Cæcil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cæcil county October court next for a commithon under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALAEXNDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN M'COY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHARINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

HOSKINS HANSON,
July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

Pig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue steady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others.

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, has been used to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance. He has been frequently seen upon Anne-Arundel Manor since he went off, and it is probable he is still lurking about there.

W. STEUART.

Mount-Steuart, July 27.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES MANKIN, for ready cash,

THE whole of said MANKIN's property, consisting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1789.

Pig-Point, July 1, 1789.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of PHILIP HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 5th day of August, 1789,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called HOPKINS's FANCY, containing about two hundred acres, situated within three miles of Pig-Point, whereon is a comfortable DWELLING, TOBACCO HOUSE, and other OUT HOUSES, with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. Further particulars and terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD HOPKINS.

N. B. The above plantation was advertised for sale in the Maryland Gazette of the fifteenth of April last, when Stephen West threw in a caution to hinder the sale thereof; but the right by my late father's will, laying undoubted in me, (which on the day of sale said will will be produced, or to any person previous thereto, if desired.) Therefore I intend proceeding to sell according to the direction of said will, when the purchasers may be assured of a good and sufficient title from

R. H.

The CAUTION

Referred to in Richard Hopkins's Advertisement,

To those who are disposed to buy the LAND,

HOPKINS's FANCY.

HAVING conveyances from ELIZABETH HOPKINS, widow of the late PHILIP HOPKINS, from GERARD HOPKINS, the eldest son of PHILIP HOPKINS, from RICHARD HOPKINS, the second son, from RICHARD DOWELL and his WIFE, a daughter and legatee of PHILIP HOPKINS, from WILLIAM HUTTON, who married another daughter, and legatee of PHILIP HOPKINS, for all their rights to the said land; and having other claims against the said land, it is with concern that I see RICHARD HOPKINS undertake to advertise to sell that land upon the 15th day of April, 1789, without my knowledge or consent. The embarrassments upon it requiring the best counsel, I repeatedly proposed to Richard Hopkins and all concerned, to apply to the honourable the chancellor for his authority and direction, and I went and waited at Annapolis for that purpose a long time in vain. Under these circumstances I think it fair to publish this caution. It is my interest that the land shall be sold for the utmost price that can be obtained; and I earnestly desire that justice may be done to every one concerned, but I do not apprehend these good effects will arise under the management of Mr. Richard Hopkins, and I therefore object to his interfering in this manner.

STEPHEN WEST.

To prevent mistakes, I think it necessary to *re-print* the above caution, which Richard Hopkins has referred to, as nothing has been done to pay or satisfy me for my claims.—I attended the sale on the 15th of April, ready and willing to come into any equitable agreement for the *then* sale of the land, which was put off by Richard Hopkins and his brothers, but not by me.—There were several persons then present that would have purchased the land at the full value, provided a good and clear title could then have been made.—I continue to object to the authority of Mr. Richard Hopkins, in the manner he wants to exercise it, and I insist on my rights—The business might easily be done, if the parties were endowed with a proper degree of justice, temper and discretion.

STEPHEN WEST.

July 18, 1789.

ST. JOHN's COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of SAINT JOHN's COLLEGE, the subscribers were appointed a committee, with adequate powers, for superintending and carrying on the building, and were directed particularly to have therein two rooms finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch, for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a grammar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that the visitors having already appointed John M'Dowell, A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, a professor of languages, to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar month before the opening of his school, in consideration of his advice and assistance in preparing for the same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to request all persons qualified for and desirous of being appointed to the professorship of languages in the said college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application, either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

St. Mary's county, June 15, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PHILL; he is about six feet high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, has on an old oznabrig shirt, and blue cloth trousers, and says he belongs to Lanta Wade, in Prince-George's county, near Broad Creek. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

PHILIP FORD, Sh[eriff]

Annapolis, July 10, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST from captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN, to the subscriber, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the sixth day of August next, the following PROPERTY, that is to say:

THAT valuable and well situated LOT and IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS formerly lived. This lot, and the improvements, with its advantageous situation, are too generally known to need a particular description.

Also a TRACT of fertile and valuable LAND, being part of MONOCACY MANOR, in Frederick county, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres.

Also four LOTS of LAND, containing fifty acres each, all adjoining, to the westward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington county.

Also the INTEREST of captain TRUEMAN in the LOT whereon the THEATRE stands, and one other LOT where Mrs. CLARKE lately lived.

Also a TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, in Virginia, situate near James River, containing nearly six hundred acres.

The sale to be at the house first above mentioned, and on CREDIT, the extent of which will be made known on the day of sale. SPECIE CERTIFICATES and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed on.

tf G. DUVALL.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES's INHERITANCE, containg about 240 acres; on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapsco river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat.—There is an inexhaustable bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
WILLIAM HAMMOND, } Trustees.

Baltimore, July 7, 1789. 4

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county August court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

4

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, near Queen-Anne, part of BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about four hundred acres: it is well adapted for tobacco and grain, and as it is presumed the person inclined to purchase will depend on his own judgment, it is needless to say much in commendation of the said land. To be SOLD also, the reversion of the land and improvements on which Mrs. Margaret Murdock now lives, and in which she has a life estate. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Hall, near the premises, or to the reverend Clement Brooke of St. Mary's county.

6w ADDISON MURDOCK.

Prince-George's county, June 25, 1789.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office,

(Price Fifteen Pence,)

AN

Introductory Discourse

TO AN

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

OF THE

PAYMENTS MADE of BRITISH DEBTS

INTO THE

TREASURY of MARYLAND

DURING THE LATE WAR,

By JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

3

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr. PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

1

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are most earnestly called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge the claims against the estate. The very great indulgence which the debtors generally have experienced from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay the proper attention to this advertisement; those who neglect may depend that suits will be instituted against them to November court, without respect to persons.

14 ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER's FIRST LOT, containing 250 acres; one other tract of LAND called BRALL's NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BRALL's DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BRALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

2

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN's LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACKSON's NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOSKINSON's FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

2

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHEKELLS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

2

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 249½ acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

2

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

2

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,

Has just imported in the ship NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A LARGE assortment of HAIR of different colours, a new fashioned head-dress, powder-bags and puffs, hair-pins, pinching, craping and toupee irons, and the best Windsor shaving soap.

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of different kinds, marshal and plain powder, tooth-brushes and razors.

He returns his most cordial thanks to all his customers, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of it.

*** The subscriber wants an apprentice who can come well recommended.

N. B. Those gentlemen who do not choose to attend at the shop may be waited upon at their respective lodgings.

Annapolis, July 22, 1789. 2

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

24 JAMES STEUART.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased. w8

4 BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

20 JAMES RINGGOLD.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.